Site: M: 26/10/47

Welsh's Folly

301 West Montgomery Avenue

Built: 1913 Architect/Builder: Franklin H. Karn Private

This house is a vernacular adaptation of the Prairie Style of architecture and has been little altered. Its broad eaves and its three-sided first floor porch emphasize the horizontal planes extending from its basic square block. It is also significant for its association with two prominent Rockville families, the Dawsons and the Welshes.

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Magi No. 1650632704

DOE __yes __no

				
1. Nam	e (indicate	e preferred name)		
historic		F. 1		
and/or common	Welsh's Folly			
2. Loca	ation	*		
street & number	301 West Montg	omery Avenue		not for publication
city, town	Rockville	vicinity of	congressional district	8
state	Maryland	county	Montgomery	
3. Clas	sification			
Category district building(s) structure site object	Ownership public private both Public Acquisition in process being consider not applical	yes: restricted ed yes: unrestricted	Present Useagriculturecommercialeducationalentertainmentgovernmentindustrialmilitary	museum park private residence religious scientific transportation other:
4. Own	er of Pro	oerty (give names	and mailing address	es of <u>all</u> owners)
name	Barnard T. and	Helen T. Welsh		
street & number	301 West Montg	omery Avenue	telephone r	no.: 762-2332
city, town	Rockville	stat	e and zip code	Maryland 20850
5. Loca	ation of L	egal Descripti	ion	
courthouse, regis	stry of deeds, etc.	Montgomery Co. Land	l Records	liber 1196
street & number		Montgomery Co. Cour	thouse	folio 97
city, town	•	Rockville	state	Maryland
6. Repi	resentatio	on in Existing	Historical Surv	veys
title				
Nati	-	Historic Places -1974	fodovol oto	ite county _X loca
depository for su	rvey records City	of Rockville	A STATE OF THE STA	
city, town	Rockville		state	Maryland

7. Description

Survey No. 26/10/47

Condition

— excellent — deteriorated — unaltered — good — ruins — altered — altered — unexposed

Check one original site moved date of move

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

This large 3-bay frame house faces south on West Montgomery at its junction with Forest Avenue. The property is well landscaped and screened with a three foot border hedge. A variety of other shrubs are planted in the front and rear yard. Two large trees frame the front facade. A two-car garage with wood paneled-12 light overhead doors is on the north side of the site. A flat roof covers this structure which houses classic autos collected by the present owner, Mr. Welsh. Garage access is from Forest Avenue.

This 1913 transitional Prairie house shows local awareness and acceptance of new styles, yet reluctance to abandon comfortable older In height/width proportions, symmetrical massing of features. paired windows against flat stuccoed "panels", low hipped roof, broad enclosed eaves, and low central dormer, this is a vernacular Prairie The "orientalized" roof line with its slight flare, rafter ends, and the central dormer which echoes decorative completes the roofline, are details borrowed from the Craftsman However, the open threemovement, a common complimentary blend. sided veranda with its Doric column supports and the now enclosed rear "sleeping porch" are characteristics typical of Colonial Revival and the common Maryland foursquare types which suited Rockville's Set on a brick foundation and covered with stucco, southern climate. the 2 story house has an asphalt shingled roof, centered woodshingle clad, asphalt roofed dormers on all sides and two central brick chimneys. A rear porch completes the back side of the house. In plan, it is a center hall and stair with symmetrically flanking rooms.

Windows throughout the house are 1-over-1 double hung wood sash, except for those on the rear porch, two small second floor side casements which have 8 lights each, and the entry vestibule. The window openings are framed by plain wood sills and broad surrounds, capped by molding lintels and flanked by louvered wood shutters.

The symmetrical 3-bay south (front) facade is surrounded by a 1-story veranda which wraps around three sides of the house. It is supported by twelve Doric columns and covered with a flat seam tin roof which breaks into a slightly pitched hip roof over the entrance. The porch base is enclosed by a cross-hatched lattice wood screen. A slightly flared smaller eave overhang runs below the porch roofline. A central, hipped roof dormer with paired 8-light windows graces the front facade. Three sets of paired windows are evenly placed in the second story 3 bays, and in the first and third bays on the first. The center bay is occupied by an entry vestibule and door.

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Six steps lead to the central entrance. The later center vestibule is formed of a wood panel base topped with 3 - twelve light sections. There is an entry door on the east side. The front exterior door with side lights and transom is beyond the entry vestibule.

The west facade contains 8 windows with unique spacing. The windows closest to the front corner are spaced at least one window apart. The remaining windows are all closely spaced with little wall area between them. In contrast to the front facade, these windows create an asymmetrical rhythm.

Most of the modifications done in the late 1950s - early 1960s are seen in the rear (north) facade. The first floor porch originally had a balustrade with square railings and posts; however, during renovation a three foot painted brick wall and large square panelled posts were added. Another entry is found through this porch; the asymmetrical rear entrance is through a small foyer. Dark vertical wood siding covers the foyer with one small metal frame, double-hung window on the front, and two larger windows divided horizontally in three parts on the sides. The rear wood door has a horizontal louvered glass panel. Two awnings with the initial "W" add protection.

The second floor enclosed sleeping porch has a vertical siding wood base with seven large louvered windows. Exposed white square posts demonstrate the original support structure. A central hipped roof dormer with paired casement windows rests above the rear porch.

The east facade has eight windows. They are closely spaced and separated centrally by a door on the first floor and a small casement window on the second floor. The door is wood with two decorative Queen Anne paneled insets, colored glass, and a transom. A bay projects out and the door is located on the side of the bay. The central hipped roof dormer has triple casement windows.

The interior rooms have been opened and rearranged somewhat over the years but the fine millwork and carpentry has been retained. The front staircase and large semi-elliptical entry arch has classical decorative wood moulding and a scroll-like keystone motif with panelled inset trim. The balustrade has square railings and square posts with Doric caps at the ends. There is scroll detailing along the stairwall.

The east sitting room has a 6'wide brick fireplace with a decorative classical entablature carved below it. The mantel has a cornice piece with frieze and architrave elegantly carved below it. The dining room is separated from the west sitting room by a square doorway with paneled sliding doors. A built-in china cabinet with decorative wood panels and glass shelves frames the north dining room wall. Classical cornice moulding runs exist throughout the first floor main rooms. All door and window trim has classical detailing on both first and second floors. A rear staircase is situated between the dining room and kitchen for servant's access to the second floor.

The second floor has a central hall which opens into a major sitting room. Six bedrooms flank the hall. Interconnecting doors between bedrooms as well as onto the hall is an interesting feature. The house has a full attic.

Period — prehistoric — 1400–1499 — 1500–1599 — 1600–1699 — 1700–1799 — 1800–1899 — 1900–		Areas of Significance— archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture architecture art commerce communications	cc cc cc ec er er er er er in				J landscape architectu law literature military music			re religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation	
								Lc	cal His	tory	
Specific d	lates	1913	Builde	er/Archi	tect	bo	th:	Frank	lin H.	Karn	
	an	cable Criteria:A d/or cable Exception:	A B	C C	D D	E	F	G	ř i		

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Level of Significance: national state local

Significance

The house at 301 West Montgomery Avenue is important as a vernacular adaptation of the the Prairie Style of Architecture which has been little altered. It is also significant for its association with two Rockville families, the Dawsons and the Welshes.

History and Support

The lot, at the corner of Montgomery and Forest Avenues, was once the site of a private tennis court used by residents of the West End of Rockville at the turn of the century. 1/ The Dawson family, which played important roles in local politics and commerce for several generations, owned much of the property north and east of this site.

Henry A. Dawson and his wife Mary Pearson Hoff Dawson purchased the property from Robert D. Cummin in 1913, and hired local builder Franklin Karn to construct their residence. 2/ Mr. Dawson was one of the Beall family heirs, and "Polly" was a Pennsylvania heiress. Dawsons were social leaders in Rockville and resided here until they died a few weeks apart in 1944. 3/

Judge Stedman Prescott then purchased the property for his daughter, Calla, who was married to Gerald Wilhelm. Two years later the Wilhelms sold to Trowbridge E. and Louise H. Sebree $\frac{4}{}$ who renovated the interior of the house. After a brief ownership by VonSteiners, the house was purchased by F. Barnard Welsh and his wife Helen Talbott Welsh.5/

Welsh's father, William W. Welsh, had come to Rockville after the Civil War and operated a general store until his death. His mother, Margaret Ann Higgins Welsh, founded the Woman's Club of Rockville in F. Barnard Welsh was a prominent Rockville attorney, serving as both County and City Attorney as well as conducting a private practice. He was a leading opponent of charter Montgomery County.

Continued on attachment 8.1

8. Significance

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Barnard T. Welsh and his wife Helen Tyler Welsh, daughter of the Methodist minister, took up residence at #301 W. Montgomery Avenue in 1948. Barnard T.'s mother deeded the property to him after F. Barnard's death six years later. 7/ Mr. Welsh carried on his father's law practice in Rockville, additionally utilizing his numerous talents in other areas. He was a teacher, national tennis figure, local historian, and newspaper columnist. "Welsh Rarebit", "Monty Gopher's" weekly commentary on the social and political ideosyncracies of Montgomery County, was published by the Montgomery County Sentinel from 1958 through 1972.

The Welshes have altered the rear facade of the house, enclosing sleeping porches and replacing rear balustrades. Barney Welsh's name for his residence typifies the blend of honestry and humor which has made him an interesting local personality for the past fifty years.

Footnotes:

- 1. This lot was part of the 5 acre Sarah West McCahill estate, not included in "the West End Park" development. It was subdivided by Robert Cummin et al. On the 1906 Tax Records, Cummin owned 2-1/2 acres, improved by Tennis Courts, at a value of \$800.
- 2. Montgomery County Land Records, 236/32. (Deed from Robert Cummin to Mary P.H. Dawson, recorded May 3, 1911), and 235/348 (mortgage from Harry Dawson to Franklin Karn in the amount of \$3524.40.)
- 3. Montgomery County Sentinel (1944) Obituary in Dawson family genealogical files at Montgomery County Historical Society.
- 4. Land Records, op.cit, 1054/275 (1946)
- 5. Ibid., 1196/97 (1948)
- 6. Barnard T. Welsh, <u>Rockville Lawyer</u> (1984) and interviews with the Welsh family. The Welsh store is now Wire Hardware & Lumber Co. on Baltimore Road.
- 7. Land Records op. cit., 1195/222 (1954).

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Histories and genealogies: Higgins, Welsh, Talbott and Dawson families. Montgomery County Sentinel column "Welsh Rarebit." Montgomery County Land Records; Interviews with B.T. and Helen Welsh (1985); Welsh, Barnard T., Rockville Lawyer (1984).

1	0.	Ge	ogra	aphi	ical	Data
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Acreage of nominated property 23,328 square fe	eet				
Quadrangle name		Quadrangle scale			
UTM References do NOT complete UTM refere	nces				
Zone Easting Northing	B Zone Eastin	ng Northing			
c	D				
E	F				
G	н				
Verbal boundary description and justification					
All of the land sitting, lying the fourth election district of the deed of conveyance dated Oct	Montgomery County,	Md. described in			
List all states and counties for properties overla					
state code	county	code			
state code	county	code			
11. Form Prepared By					
name/title Patricia D'Angelo / Anne W. Cis		kian / Dwayne Jones			
George Washington Universit organization Peerless Rockville	.y/ date	March 1985			
street & number P.O. Box 4262	telephone	762-0096			
city or town Rockville	state	Maryland 20850			

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to:

Maryland Historical Trust

Shaw House 21 State Circle

Annapolis, Maryland 21401

(301) 269-2438



Welsh's Folly"
301 W. Montgomery Que.
Rockville
So. Facade
6/85

M: 26/10/47

RICHARD H. ANDREWS 424-8282 1608 FARRAGUT AVE. ROCKVILLE, MD 20851